

When we celebrate her life, we celebrate not only the history and edifices she worked so diligently to protect, but the stewardship and conservation of our common cultural heritage,

Barbara Hornby was born in Hawaii to U.S. Naval Commander Leo Welch and Barbara Petrikin Welch in 1925. She graduated from the University of Colorado in 1944 and during the remainder of the Second World War, she worked at Ft. Logan, Buckley Field and did research for the University of Denver. Six years later, she married Denver architect James Sudler II and while working in his architectural firm, developed the skills that would serve her well in future endeavors. Following the death of Mr. Sudler, she married former Denver Post senior editor Bill Hornby who shared both her life and her work.

Barbara Hornby served as the executive director of Historic Denver and later as both director and president of the Colorado Historical Society. She supervised the development of the four-million dollar Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park. She served on the Denver Landmark Commission, was vice chairwoman and trustee of the Colorado Historical Foundation and was Colorado's Historic Preservation Officer. In 1995, Colorado Preservation Inc. honored her with the Dana Crawford Award and in 2000, the University of Colorado honored her as Outstanding Alumnus of the Year.

Barbara's accomplishments affirm that she was indeed the keeper of our sense of place. Through Barbara, we learned to savor the richness, diversity and legacy of our forbearers. She knew that preserving our history gives us roots and an understanding of who we are as Coloradans. She raised awareness of our unique heritage and taught us to take responsibility for preservation. She reminded us to respect our historic edifices and recognize that they are living monuments for future generations. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Barbara for the care in which she protected and preserved our heritage. William Faulkner said, "The Past is never dead. It is not even past." When we consider the life and accomplishments of Barbara Hornby, we see that the past is not dead, that it enriches the present and gives foundation to the future.

Our thoughts and our prayers are with Barbara's children, James Sudler III and Eleanor Sudler and her husband Bill Hornby. Please join me in celebrating the life of Barbara Sudler Hornby, as distinguished citizen. The strong leadership she exhibited during her life continues to enrich our culture and sustain our heritage as Coloradans and Americans.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 14, 2006*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 8, 2006, due to urgent personal matters I missed roll call votes nos. 5, 6, and 7. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on H. Res. 670, H. Res. 657, and the Rangel motion to instruct on H.R. 4297.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF GRENADA'S 32 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 14, 2006*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Grenada's 32 years of independence and to enter into the RECORD an article published by Caribnews chronicling historic challenges faced by the country. I congratulate Grenadians in their native country, the United States and abroad on their perseverance to celebrate how far their great nation has come. Thirty-two years ago, on a momentous February 7, the beautiful country of Grenada achieved its independence from Great Britain.

Since its independence, Grenada—comprised of the islands of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Marthas—has continued to flourish as a nation. As the first of the Windward and Leeward islands to declare its independence, Grenada obtained its autonomy under the Grenada United Labour Party government of late Prime Minister Sir Eric Matthew Gairy. Since the early days of independence, Grenada has struggled to find its voice. Despite violent power struggles and a U.S.-led invasion, the people of Grenada have overcome strife in order to forge ahead with their parliamentary democracy.

Today, Grenada stands as a spectacular island with lush mountains, crystal waterfalls, golden beaches and fragrant spice trees that give the island its epithet "Isle of Spice". It is also a vital trade partner, with significant global exports such as nutmeg, mace, cocoa, bananas, vegetables, and fish. But most importantly what is treasured most by Americans is not Grenada's landscape or exports but the Grenadians, who we regard with much esteem as our friends.

Thirty-two years ago this month, Grenada did not only put into motion independence, but national development and progress as well. Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Grenada continued political and social advancement on this very special day marking their 32nd anniversary of self-rule.

[From the Caribnews, Feb. 7, 2006]

#### GRENADA WILL RISE AGAIN

(By Michael D. Roberts)

For the Caribbean island nation of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique the devastation wrought by two powerful hurricanes has turned back what progress was being made under the Keith Mitchell Administration. And the undulating nature of activities of national development has also been a major challenge even before Hurricanes Ivan and Emily.

It has been like constantly taking three steps forward and one backwards in an eerie dance led by the caprices of the international global market and the negative effects of run-away capitalism. Indeed, the much touted benefits of market globalization have served up its own peculiar and erratic brand of progress now and stagnation then. Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique now finds itself in serious economic straits brought on by brutal and devastating "acts of God."

Indeed, these past 32 years have been challenging ones for the 120 square mile tri-island Caribbean nation. And as the nation of some 90,000 people plunge into the uncertainties of a brand new and rapidly redefined

world stage, new challenges lie ahead in less than ideal socio-economic circumstances. For one thing the jury is still out on the gains and achievements of the Grenadian economy, since 1984, as it relates to the improvement of the quality of life of all the people. If the mainspring of Grenadian progress, since its independence from Britain on February 7, 1974, is the country's command over the forces of production, then its history to date is one of sporadic and uneven development mixed with episodes of retrogression.

From the dominance of British-imposed slavery and colonialism Grenada painfully moved towards full political independence during the militant epoch of the 1960s and 1970s. Granted independence under less than favorable conditions the country took charge of its own destiny replacing the colonial master with local elected officials whose experience in governance was learned from and at institutions set up by their former masters. In this context therefore Grenadian structural forms of today—government, parliament and judiciary—were and are a caricature of British Westminster democracy that has failed to adequately provide for institutions and instruments of equality within the society.

It was these spawned social, political and economic disparities that let to the rise and eventual fall of the regime of Sir Eric Matthew Gairy [from 1950 to 1979] and the subsequent triumph—and demise—of the Grenada Revolution (1979-1983). During the 29-year Gairy Regime, Grenada exhibited limited growth and development, with perhaps the sole measure of its progress being the newfound political consciousness of a hitherto cowed and oppressed people.

It was Gairy who bucked the ruling status quo of an alliance in the towns of a mulatto upper class, a growing merchant stratum, and a landed British gentry, oftentimes absent from the island. But what started as a populist movement and progressive anti-colonial struggle degenerated into home-gown depostism by the early 1970s as Sir Eric cemented a strangle hold on all parts of Grenadian society.

With each year since independence—granted during serious internal unrest and political turmoil—the Gairy Regime became more and more oppressive, and it was out of these socio-economic and political conditions that the Grenada Revolution of March 13, 1979 materialized. This break in the evolutionary chain of political and economic development ushered in a brief period of unprecedented economic growth and development. The basis for this was the ruling New Jewel Movement's suspension of the stultifying and archaic British-model constitution, an economic program of planned development based on three pillars—the public, private and cooperative sectors—a grass-roots type of participatory democracy, and an overall policy of national development based along non-capitalist lines.

But successful though the Revolution was, in economic and political terms, it quickly imploded, self-destructed due to a combination of immaturity, intolerance to dissenting view, and a failure to understand that the political and ideological direction of the Revolution did not sit well with a people long accustomed, or conditioned to accepting the flawed Westminster model of democratic development as the only way. The one-man one vote position was therefore central to the core of the Grenadian view of democratic rule.

Still, even the most strident detractors of the Grenada Revolution would agree that the period 1979-1983 saw unparalleled economic growth and development that has not been equaled or duplicated up to this day. In fact